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EDITOR OF GAZETTE,

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With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

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Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
No. 831 Broadway, New York.

August 14, 1863—3m

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August 14, 1863—3m

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Jan. 23, 1863.—1y.

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have opened a Bank of Discount and Deposit, in Bedford, Pa. Money lent and taken on deposit, and collections made on moderate terms.

They also have lands in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri and Nebraska, for sale or trade.

Bedford, Oct. 30, 1863—tf.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the post-office.
Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER.
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.
MANN & SPANG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.
CESSNA & SHANNON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.
Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. U. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved ro the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
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Deposits solicited.
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ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HARRY SHIRLS. PROPRIETOR.
April 12 1861.

Bedford Gazette.

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NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1863. VOL. 7, NO 17.

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SUPREME COURT OF PENNS'A.

Act of Congress of 3d March, 1863, commonly called the "Conscription Law," Declared Unconstitutional.

HENRY S. KNEEDER, vs. DAVID M. LANE, *et al.* FRAN. B. SMITH *vs* same W. F. NICKELS *vs* same } Three bills in equity. And on a motion in each case for special injunction.

Opinion of Justice Thompson.

The act of Congress under which the complainant in this case is required to enter the army of the United States as a soldier, for a period of three years or during the war, provides for the enrollment, by officers of the United States, of all persons liable to do military duty, between the ages of 20 and 45 years, and classifies them. The names of all persons thus enrolled, were required to be put into a wheel, and the requisite number for the districts, with a surplus of 50 per cent. for contingencies were to be drawn thence, under the supervision of certain federal officers. Those thus drawn from the wheel, if not exempted from disability or otherwise, will be compelled to serve for the period mentioned, or find acceptable substitutes, or commute the service by the payment of $300.

Beyond all controversy this is a draft, or involuntary conscription from the militia of the State, without any requisition upon State Executives, or upon officers in command of the militia in the State, and without any reference to State authorities whatever. Is this enactment in accordance with the federal constitution? The answer to this question determines the case, for it is not denied that the complainant is within the provisions of the act, and was drawn as and for a soldier under its provisions. He must, therefore, serve, if the act be constitutional, or seek exemption under some of its provisions.

Our jurisdiction of the case, I think is plain. We have authority to restrain acts contrary to law, and prejudicial to the rights of individuals, act of 16th June, 1836. If the act of Congress of 3d March, 1863, under and by virtue of which the complainant is holden as a soldier, and sought to be coerced into the service, be not constitutional, the custody of his person under pretence of it, is contrary to law, and prejudicial to his interests. The injury too, if the proceedings be illegal, is undoubtedly within what is denominated irreparable injury or mischief, and hence the propriety of the specific remedy. An action for damages would perhaps not be sustainable under a recent act of Congress, but if it should be, it would be against parties who intended no injury, and from whom on account of obeying what they supposed to be law, in conducting the proceedings against him, but little could be recovered, although the soldier may have been carried to distant places, from his home, and may have undergone great hardships and vicissitudes. I dismiss this branch of the case, with this short view of it, and with the additional remark, that if our judgment is against the constitutionality of the law, the case can be removed to the federal judiciary at Washington, if the authorities there see proper, and be reviewed by the Court in the last resort in such cases; a thing which the President of the United States has, on a recent occasion, expressed a wish for, and determination to facilitate.

I now proceed to the main question. The constitution of the United States defines and enumerates the powers of the General Government, and limits them by the solemn declaration that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The Government established by the Constitution, is, therefore, a limited Government, beyond the limitations of which, including necessary incidents of expressly granted powers, all exercise of authority by Congress is mere usurpation. We should remember this in construing the Constitution, and we should remember, also, that the entire machinery of Government, provided by it, was poised between checks and balances designed not only to prevent it from transcending its own orbital limits, but to guard against aggressions from other sources. The objects to be attained, as declared in the preamble must also be kept in view, when we are called to expound its provisions; and we are bound to construe it so as to preserve and advance them all. The purpose, as declared in the preamble, was "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Each of these objects are supposed to be secured by the Constitution, and no one of them must be overlooked in a too eager desire to lend a supposed efficiency to some other. To do so would endanger the whole. To "provide for the common defence" is one purpose avowed for establishing the Constitution, and the duty devolves on Congress to execute it; but it must not be executed in such a manner as to encroach on the paramount purpose of securing "the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," also declared. This is one instance to show that no legislation, nor no construction can be valid or sound which is not in harmony with every provision of the Constitution.

In the light of these general and fundamental principles, we must investigate the grave questions presented by the bill of the complainant now before us. And here I may express my regrets, that it did not meet the views of the government officials, having in charge the law department for this United States district, to appear at the argument of this case, of which they had notice, and give us the benefit of their views and researches on the momentous questions involved. It can hardly, I presume, be fairly attributable to a disregard of what might be the ultimate judicial action of the State on the question, or in contempt of State authority altogether. Whatever may have been the reason for the course adopted, the magnitude of the question involved is not at all diminished thereby, nor is our duty most carefully to examine the whole case in all its aspects, the less imperative.

Is the Act of Congress approved March 3d, 1863, entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," now familiarly known as the Conscription Act, unconstitutional?

In order to provide for the common defence and thereby promote the general welfare, Congress has, by the constitution, power to "raise and support armies," and "to provide and maintain a navy." It was under no extraordinary pressure of circumstances or emergent necessity that this power was granted. It was deemed to be, and thereupon introduced as, a part of the ordinary machinery of government, the convention acting on an axiom as old as government itself, "that the surest means of avoiding war is to prepare for it in time of peace."—Without such a power, "it would," says Story in his commentaries on the constitution, section 1185, "present the extraordinary spectacle to the world of a nation incapacitated by a constitution of its own choice from preparing for defence before actual invasion."

It was an ordinary power, not superinduced by impending war. "In the mild season of peace," says the Federalist No. 2, "with minds unoccupied by other subjects they (the convention) passed many months in cool, uninterrupted and daily consultation; and, finally, without having been awed by power, or influenced by any passion, except love for their country, they presented and recommended to the people the plan produced by their joint and unanimous councils." Is there room for a doubt that under such circumstances, the mode in which the power to "raise armies" was to be executed was the accustomed one; namely, by voluntary enlistments! At the time, this was the usual mode of raising and recruiting armies in Great Britain, and the people of this country were better acquainted with the laws, customs, and even habits of the people of England than of those of any other people in the world. Notwithstanding we had been at war with them, and an angry spirit had been generated between the two countries, yet it is a notorious fact that their customs and laws were generally adopted in this country, and to this day continue to a great extent. Voluntary enlistments as by contract, was the general method of raising armies there and with us prior to and at the time the Constitution was framed. As this was the customary mode, every presumption supports the idea that this was the only mode in the minds of the framers of the Constitution. Indeed, it is a common law rule, that when anything is directed to be done without special instructions as to how the act is to be performed, the customary mode of doing it is supposed to be included in the direction. We cannot suppose that at the moment the country had achieved its liberty, at so much cost of blood and treasure, that such a despotism over the lives and liberties of men would be incorporated into the Constitution as would authorize Congress to fill the armies to be raised by conscription, as though by the agency of the press gang. This was no more in the contemplation of the convention than that the civil department of the Government should also be filled by coercive measures. Can any one now be credulous enough to believe that if a power had been supposed to exist, to raise an army not by voluntary means but by coercive, especially as there were no limits fixed as to its magnitude, that the Constitution would have been ratified by the States? The idea would, it seems to me be preposterous. Without such a thought once having been suggested by the opponents of the Constitution, a standing army to be raised in the usual way, was a source of many fears in the public mind. It was thought to be dangerous to liberty in its very nature, but what would have been thought, if it had been discovered or avowed that in its creation it might be directly and openly destructive of the individual liberties of those who were to compose it, and that it might be extended to embrace all the able-bodied citizens in the States! It required many numbers of the ablest paper ever written on the Constitution, I mean the Federalist, to remove these fears. See Fed. from No. 24 to 28 inclusive on this subject.

The constitution was adopted in ignorance, certainly, of any such power if it does exist, and it has required the lapse of three quarters of a century to develope its latent evils. The usual evidences are all against the idea, and I think something more demonstrative will show that these evidences stand not alone against it.

The power to raise an army by conscription or coercion, (the words are nearly synonymous.) A conscript is one taken by lot from the conscription, (or enrollment) list, "and compelled to serve as a soldier or sailor," (Web. Dic. verb. "conscript,") rests alone on the idea that the power is *unlimited*, as to the means to be used, as well as to the numbers of which it may be composed. If there was no other power or principle in the instrument to be affected in its operation by such a view, there would be force in the idea. But the constitution must be administered so that the whole may stand in full force, unimpaired by any particular portion.

The limitation of a power may appear otherwise than by express terms. Its scope may be curtailed by the necessity to preserve some other function necessary to co-exist for preservation of the whole. One object in framing the Constitution, as already remarked was to "perpetuate the blessings of liberty." It can hardly be contended for by any one, that the execution of a power which would effectually destroy this object would be constitutional. Again, a power so executed as to destroy the reserved rights of the States could hardly be claimed to be constitutional. There are, therefore, limitations as effectual as if expressed, "*ut res magis valeat quam pereat*" is a maxim out of which this grows.

A limitation of this power was undoubtedly supposed to exist in the discretion of Congress; but that cannot be relied on in this argument. To give it any force would be to allow the acts of Congress to be evidence to establish the proper discretion of Congress. This would be to argue in a circle, and would prove nothing—we are testing the acts of Congress, not by Congress, but by the Constitution. So, too, it was supposed to exist in a time when no more voluntary enlistments could reasonably be procured, or when they might not be procured rapidly enough. That this was so is demonstrable by the fact that the Constitution provides for calling out the militia when the army may not be sufficient. I use this contingent expression because I look on the army as an ordinary power, and ordinarily to be used unless insufficient for the end in view, or the exigencies of the times. However, this may be, it is absolutely certain that the military forces of the government for all purposes, were to be the army and the militia.

In the article of the Constitution containing the power to "raise and support armies," and consecutive to that and other war powers and as part of them, is the power to be found in Congress "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and rebel invasion?" "To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and forgoverning such part of them as may be *employed in the service* of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of officers, and the authority of training the militia accardjng to discipline prescibed by Congress.

The army to be raised and the militia liable to be employed in the service of the United States, are the constituted military force of the Government. They co-exist, and must co-exist if the Constitution be obligatory. We sometimes employ volunteers, but they are merely a form, as they are a part of the militia and do not militate against the idea of the two species of forces. It is conceded that both may not be required in any given case, but both must exist, or rather the militia can not be destroyed or extinguished by an Act of Congress. The Constitution forbids this by the positive injunction to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining them. They are the security of the States against the Federal Government, and their only security: for the States themselves are not allowed to support armies.

"It may safely be received as an axiom in our political system," says the *Federalist*, No. 28, "that the State governments will in all possible contingencies afford complete security against invasions of the public liberty by the national authority," * * * "They can at once adopt a regular plan of opposition in which they can combine all the resources of the community!" How can this security be afforded against the danger of invasion of the public liberty by the National authority, unless there be some military force with which to resist it? What resources are there in a community, if all the "able bodied men" may be absorbed in the national forces. It will at once be agreed, I think, in view of the constitutional provisions cited that the militia, the only power of the States must be maintained in tact and that no system is constitutional which extinguishes them. Let us inquire, therefore, whether or not, the act of Congress of 3d of March, 1863, known as the Conscription Act, does not in fact attempt the complete demolition of the militia of the States.

The preamble to the act sets forth the existence of insurrection and rebellion; that a military force is indispensable to suppress it; that to raise and support, which "all persons ought willingly to contribute," It is therefore enacted, Sec. I, "that all able bodied male citizens of the United States and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath, their intention to become citizens in pursuance of the laws therof, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years except as excepted, are hereby declared to constitute the *National forces* and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, when called out by the President for that purpose." Then follow numerous provisions for classifying them, for the lottery or draft of the required number in each military district, the closing up of the wheel until again required, and the order and term of service, not as militia men belonging to and officered by the States, but as parcel of the army of the U. States raised and supported" under the clause of the Constitution which provides for raising and supporting armies and to be officered by federal authority, exclusively.

Every able bodied man in the United States by these provisions enrolled, and declared to constitute the national forces. This covers the entire *materiel* of the militia in the Union. All able bodied white men between twenty one and forty-five years, and liable as militia men in this Commonwealth and it is believed that this is about or near the standard in most, if not all, the other States. This act is broader, both as to age and color. The specified age, however amounts to nothing, for Congress by a very slight extension of power in fixing the standard could just as well have made it to include all between the ages of eighteen and sixty. Let the power be once established, the right must follow, and in this way, every man in public or private life in a State between those ages, might be included. No one is exempt under the present law but the Governor. All other officers, judges, legislators, representatives in Congress, sheriff, magistrates, county and township functionaries of every description, if under forty-five, are liable now to be forced into the army or to commute by the payment of $300, or to find substitutes. As it is, this would draw heavily upon the public, and necessary local officers—but if extended to the ages of eighteen and sixty, as it could as readily be made to do, it might include all, not excepting even the Governor. Can it be that the machinery of our government is so incongruous as to admit of this? Can it for a moment be believed that the framers of the Federal Constitution intended to create such a monstrous power? One that would not only absorb the military authority of the State but the civil also. This is exactly the principle of this enactment and to a great extent will be the practical workings of it.

I hold that the act plainly and directly destroys the militia system of the States, as recognized in the Constitution, and the acts of Congress of 1792 and 1795. By its provisions the militia are to be enrolled, as part of the *National forces*, another term, as will be seen for National armies, and it requires each individual so enrolled, to answer and report himself, when drawn, to the military officers of the Federal Government, under the pains and penalties prescribed for desertion. If this is not a taking possesion of the entire *materiel* of the militia and consequently the militia itself bodily, I cannot comprehend the meaning or effect of language.

The direct object of the act is to constitutute the National forces of the same materiel as that which constitutes the militia of the State, and for that purpose a Federal enrollment is made and a portion so enrolled, and drawn from the wheel and separately and individually transferred to the army of the United States to be commanded not by State, but by United States officers. They are henceforth not militia men but regulars. They are to be carried into the army under the power granted to Congress "to raise and support armies;" not under that other power which authorizes Congress "to provide for calling out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion." If called out in this capacity, it would be done by requisition of the President upon State authorities, at least, upon State military officers, and then the militia would come forth in organized bodies, not as individuals, and be officered by State authority. This is widely different from directing the Federal authority to each individual—to conscript him in his individual character, and to compel him to serve not with State contingents and under State officers, but under Federal or army officers.

In short, the provisions of the Act, incorporates into the Federal armies, the entire material constituting the militia, by directing their authority to them individually, without a requisition on the States, and without any power in any State to appoint a single officer to command them, although the entire force was, by the Constitution to be when called into the service of the United States, under the military officers of the State. Such an Act, disregarding such plain provisions of the Constitution, is certainly unconstitutional, if such a thing be possible, at all of any act of Congress, and this view, if correct, establishes conclusively the limitation or the power to raise and support armies.

Those enrolled and not drawn out of the wheel at the first draft, remain subject to be called out afterward. They are the *unemployed national forces*, and are declared to be subject to be called into service under the plan of the act for two years after the 1st of July succeeding the enrollment, to serve for three years or during the war. It is true, when called into service, the act says they shall be "placed on the same footing in all respects as volunters including advance pay and bounty, as is now provided by law." I presume it is not meant by this, that the conscripts are to elect their own officers. But even if this were so, it would be no less a deprivation of the right of the States to appoint the officers of their militia, and unconstitutional for that reason.

As the enrollment or conscription into the national forces for two years, although unemployed, is nevertheless an incorporation of them with the national forces; it is a withdrawal of them for that period from the control of the States. The act would be worth nothing if the States might resolve that this should not be. The act of Congress is supreme or it is nothing. If it be supreme then the enrolled men can be and are directly under the federal authority all the time, and thus every citizen or enrolled person, in or out of service, may be liable to be controlled by military law all the time, if Congress chooses. Can this be possible? What is to become of the States and their sovereignty, a matter often sneered at, but among the most distinct, clear, and cherished principles in the whole body of the constitution. One portion of the militia conscripted and actually in the field, the balance conscripted and not yet in the field, but subject to the military authority of the United States, where are the military and where is the security of the States against being entirely absorbed, and against invasions of the public liberty by the national authority, which the writers of the Federalist thought existed in the militia? It is neither in the field, nor at home, it is abolished.

Apprehensions doubtless, of just such an enactment as this now under consideration superinduced the introduction of the Bill of Rights by amendment and consent of two-thirds of the States, in which is the declaration that, "a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the rights of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

I contend that the act of Congress under discussion, violates this declared right, by absorbing the militia into the army, as contra-distinguished from the militia; by taking all the material which constitutes the militia and calling them out individually without requisition on the States, and placing them under officers not chosen by the States.

It disregards the organization of the militia altogether, not only in providing others than militia officers, but in its total disregard of State regulations and exemptions. Heads of departments of the States, judges of the several courts, ministers of the gospel, professors in colleges, school directors are exempt by our militia law. But the mode adopted for calling out the forces of the country, disregarding the militia system, disregards all these. These were within the militia, but as the militia itself is overthrown by the Act in question, they fall with it. It is possible that this power may be exercised, and the States live through it, but although they may not fall, their foundations will be fatally sapped, and if the precedent remain, it will in time become the authority for their extinction.

The Constitution authorizes Congress to provide for calling out the militia to suppress insurrections and repel invasions." During the whiskey insurrection in this State, President Washington called upon the militia for this purpose, by a requisition on the Governor, and in person commanded them. So the militia were called out from many of the States during the war with Great Britain, and in every instance a requisition made by the President upon the Governors of the States. It is true that in 1814, the question was much agitated in Congress whether or not, under the power to "raise armies," the militia might not be conscripted by the Federal authority. The bill which proposed this had the sanction of high names—but it differed much from this Act and was never finally acted on, because of the termination of the war by the peace of Ghent. The discussion on this bill was able, but partizan, and furnishes little aid to a judicial examination, and hence I have not recurred to it much in taking the view herein expressed. That a Government like that of Great Britain may resort to conscription to fill the ranks of her armies and has done so on many occasions, is no argument or precedent for that practice under the Federal Constitution. Even in England, this is far from the ordinary mode of recruiting the army, and it will hardly be contended that the exception to the rule will establish a custom, by which to define the meaning of the words "to raise and support armies," used in our federal constitution, so that *ex vi termini*, conscription or draft, both involuntary modes, were thereby meant.

But the prececent would go for nothing in this inquiry, even if the practice had been common in England. The difference between the construction of the British and Federal Constitutions is radical. In the former, all governmental powers not expressly prohibited to the government, may be lawfully exercised. In the latter whatever power is not expressly granted is withheld. There is no grant of such a power to the latter, as I have endeavored to show, and no restraint upon it in the former, as the exercise of it proves.

This remark is equally applicable to the difference between the State and Federal Constitution. Between them that same difference in construction exists. The governmental powers of the States extend to all rightful subjects, not prohibited—and the national only to such as are granted. It therefore does not advance the argument a step in favor of those who contend for the constitutionality of the Conscription Act, to point to instances in which drafts have been made by State authorities. Militia duty is compulsory in all the Sates. They are not prohibited from compelling it any more than from compelling the payment of the taxes. It is in this way, and in this way only, in my opinion, that the national forces can be compulsorily raised; that is to say, by a requisition on the State authorities for militia men in a just proportion to population.

Why have not the militia been called out in the present emergency? They are composed of the men the draft proposes to furnish. They are to be governed while in the service, as Congress shall prescribe. They may be reclaimed for one, two or three years, or while the insurrection lasts, and will become just as good soldiers in the one character as the other. They are the constitutional power for that purpose, if the army be not sufficient to effect the object without them. Why not employ them? "There is but one of two alternatives," says Judge Story, "which can be resorted to in cases of insurrection, invasion, or violent opposition to the laws: either to employ regular troops or to employ the militia to suppress them." [Story on Con. sec. 1201.] If it be said that the militia will be sufficient, which I deny with equal training, I insist that the imperfection of the system is no justification for the overthrow in part or in whole, of the Constitution.

There is nothing on earth that I so much desire as to witness the suppression of this unjustifiable and monstrous rebellion. It must be put down to save the Constitution, and the constitutional means for the purpose, I believe it to be ample, but we gain but little, if in our efforts to preserve it when assailed in one quarter, we voluntarily impair other portions of it. Its entirety is vital, it must all stand, or it will all fall, it can never be apportioned.

Believing that I have shown that the power "to raise and support armies" is limited to voluntary enlistments, and necessarily so limited that the militia of the States may remain in full force, I am impelled by no choice of alternatives, to the conclusion that as the Act of Congress transcends these limits, and by force of law attempts to abolish the militia, instead of calling on them to suppress the insurrection now so wide spread, I am of opinion that the act of Congress is violative of the Constitution of the United States, and void.

I most sincerely confess that it would have been a much more agreeable duty to me to have been able at this time and at all times, to have given my full accord to the measures resorted to to restore the peace and order of our once happy country, but looking to the Constitution, as the reasons for its provisions, and then to the solemn obligation which I have voluntarily come under to support the constitution, I cannot, even at the risk of misrepresentation of motives, hesitate where the question is a judicial one, to express my unmixed convictions as I have done, of the enactment in question.

Standing recently on the gentle slopes at Runnymede, memory sent a thrill to my heart in admiration of those old Barons who stood up there and demanded from a tyrannical sovereign that the lines between power and right should be then and there distinctly marked, and all my feelings at the same moment paid an involuntary tribute of regard to the fidelity with which their descendants have maintained what they then demanded and obtained, although, often overshadowed by insurrection and war. Our forefathers marked these lines in the Federal Constitution. I must adhere to them. I cannot help it, and while I live I trust to Heaven that I may have the strength to say that I will ever do so.

There is no legal authority, in my opinion in the officers of the Government to hold the complainant against his consent. I am therefore in favor of enjoining them as prayed for until further hearing, and I agree to the same order in the other cases.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY . . . NOVEMBER 27, 1863.

What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF Gov. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

☞Wood, Flour and Pork wanted in payment of subscription.

Bedford Classical Institute.

REV. JOHN LYON, Principal.

The 2d Quarter of the 5th School Year of this Institution will open as usual on Monday, November 16, 1863. Terms as before.

The Wail of the Workwomen.

A few evenings ago, says the New York *World*, the home of the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington became for a few hours the cynosure of all eyes. Carriage after carriage thundered up to its doorways blazing with light, and from each in its turn emerged its fairy freight of grace and beauty, cloud after cloud of "silken wonders," miracles evoked by woman's taste and woman's toil from the looms of a hundred lands.

To one who watched that gay and gorgeous scene how bright beyond even the optimistic dreams of Mr. Secretary SEWARD must the state and hope of the republic have seemed! The daughter of the magician who has filled the land with green and growing promises to pay was that night wedded to a senator whose name should be the synonym of prosperous "patriotism." Since the marriage of Aladdin with the Princess Badourah no such happy fulfillment of opulence, woven from air and heaped up by Djinns as potent as impalpable, hath been seen. Wealth and power were striking hands; and the soul of Jenkins swelled within him as he passed in glittering review the splendid tribute which these conjoined divinities of his heart's adoration were bringing to the shrine of youth and beauty. Let not Jenkins be blamed; nor let one harsh thought be breathed upon that brilliant bridal hour.

But the jewels and the flowers, the diamonds and the laces, which turned the night to fragrant day on that fair festival, rose and fell to the pulses of women's hearts. The scene itself were but an empty pageant or worse, save for the sanctity which the soul of womanhood sheds over the wedding feast and the wedding garments. And wherever in all the land a woman's eyes are resting with natural and commendable delight upon the fascinating details of costumes incomprehensible to the masculine mind, of jewels bright as the stars, and embroideries delicate as the frolic frost-work on the forest trees of winter, we ask that woman's heart and soul to turn with us for a moment to another scene which marked that night of Thursday in another city of the great republic. In a hall in the Bowery of New York there are gathered together hundreds of girls. It is no bridal festival which they are celebrating. Hunger is in their eyes; their hands are worn and hard with ceaseless labor; their cheeks are wan with care and disappointment and despair. No music flatters this sad and eager throng into delicious dreams; no flowers wreathe for them the gaunt realities of daily life with whispers of love and hope and happiness to come. To them the "cup has been dealt in quite another measure." To them life seems simply living; the fierce, relentless, unremitting effort to clutch with those thin, frail fingers the scanty bread of every day from the world that whirls about and above them, noisy, clamorous, heedless of them and theirs. These are no daughters of the Treasury, no brides of the Senate. These are the daughters of the people; the patient, sad-eyed daughters of labor and of suffering. Like the proudest and fairest in the land, they, too, lead their womanly life in seclusion from the public eye. Year after year they work on uncomplaining, unheard of, asking only to be suffered to keep body and soul together in such wise that the body's life may not be purchased by the soul's death. Content to know as little of diamonds as of the stars, of laces as of the clouds, if they can but save an aged mother, a helpless father, an orphaned household of brothers and sisters from the wolf that prowls forever about the door.

The proud and the fair emerge from the sumptuous privacy of home for a brief moment at the summons of pleasure, and happiness, and love. These emerge from their privacy, as dear for all its poverty, at quite another summons. They come before us, not that we may admire the splendors of their trosseaux, but that we may measure the depth of their despair. The prosperous land which lavishes upon the Princess Badourah its fifty thousand dollars' worth of magnificent paraphernalia deals out to these sisters of hers an average income of two dollars per week. Once they lived upon this pittance and made no sigh, wringing from it house-rent, clothing, fire in winter, food in health where health was a kind of sickness, medicine in sickness where sickness revealed the one sure hope of rest. But the wand of the magician has smitten their dollars, and withered them, and they must cry out in their agony or perish.

Shall not their cry be heeded?

It is not possible, is it, that women and men of women born can look this fact in the face and sleep upon it; that hundreds and thousands of women are working life away, twelve, fourteen, sixteen hours a day, putting their youth, their strength, their very heart's blood into the service of our commerce and our comforts, at such rates of pay as in the present condition of our national finances make a mockery of the Scriptural saying that the wages of sin is death, seeing that something more pitiful than death is thereby made the wages of honesty, patience and virtue, and that every domineering instinct of human nature is thereby enlisted in aid of sin and its temptations?

Years ago all England was stirred to its inmost heart by HOOD's "Song of the Shirt," and the world has never ceased to fling that terrible refrain in the face of British opulence and power. We at least can do so no longer. The cry of our own women is ringing in our ears, and will go out upon the western wind over Christendom. It is a cry of suffering to-day. How long ere it will be a cry of crime and shame if we be deaf to the appeal? How the appeal shall be answered the will to answer it shall reveal. To doubt that will would be indeed to despair of the republic, if not of the race.

The Conscription Act.

We publish on the first page of to-day's paper, the opinion of Judge THOMPSON, on the Conscription Act, to which we invite a careful perusal. It will be seen that the Act is declared unconstitutional and void, and the arguments used and the reasons given are clear, forcible, and constitutional. We have always held that the Act, abolishing State rights as it does, was a dead letter, and felt confident that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, when the proper time arrived, would so decide. Pennsylvanians can feel proud in saying that in the highest tribunal in their State they find arbiters of their rights; Judges who are not intimidated by the power of the Administration, nor corrupted by its patronage, and who are not willing that the rights of their State nor those of the people shall be overridden, or trampled in the dust.—The people will wait patiently to see whether Governor Curtin, who is sworn to carry out the law, as expounded by the Supreme Court, will heed this decision. If Pennsylvania had a Governor of her own choice all would be well.

SUBLIME.—The "*Inquirer's*" effusion on the freedom of his black brethren of African descent. He says that "he is proud that he is an Abolitionist." The whole bears the marks of a maniac. We suggest that a committee be at once appointed "over" him. Where is Prof. Beamer the head-examiner? The *Inquirer* thus winds up in grammatical sublimity, and deep veneration (head uncovered), "Thanks to the most High. Thou *are* in it all." He's improving—getting as smart as a Congressman—"Glory to God, Banks *are* elected."

FUEL.—*Apropos* of the "Wood Ordinance" we had a "wood meeting" last Saturday, at the Court House, where the wood haulers were well represented. After discussing the "Ordinance," and the advance of all things commercial, the following rates were fixed upon: for Oak, per cord, $2 75; for Hickory, $3.50. If wood keeps on *advancing*, look out for your woodpiles, for we have known it to disappear altogether, even at the old rates.

CUT DOWN.—Two venerable locust trees in front of Blymire's. After they had withstood the storms, the thunders and lightnings of nearly a century; had witnessed the debut and exit of generations, they yielded at last to the rude incisions of the axe. While witnessing the operation we were made to exclaim "Woodman, spare that tree."

☞The "devil's" inquisitiveness prompts him to ask why, when the Editor leaves, he always goes "in care of" the "custodian of the public morals?" The little imp had better stick to his "*sticks*."

SICKNESS IN THE ARMY

In the 8th Maine, 32d New York, 2d Rhode Island, 2d Maine, 3d Vermont, 9th New York 34th, 4th, and 5th Pennsylvania, several Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin regiments, Sickles' Brigade, and over 100 other regiments, have acknowledged, through their surgeons and officers, that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF have scores of times saved the lives of soldiers when all other remedies failed. Sergeant C. P. Lord, of the 8th Maine, Dr. Tingley of Sickles' Brigade, Capt. Whitlock of the 32d New York, Genl. Hall of Sickles' Brigade, and hundreds of others, testify that Radway's Ready Relief, in every case where it has been used in the diseases incidental to exposure of climate, perfected cures where the surgeons of the regiments could do nothing. Let every soldier procure this remedy.

IRON CITY COLLEGE.—Perhaps the most successful Commercial College in the West is the above, which has now reached a degree of prosperity hitherto unexampled even before our national troubles. So numerous are the applications that it is difficult to furnish accommodations for all the students who desire to enter. The policy of the Principals has been to give Diplomas to no one not thoroughly qualified in every department of study, and this has resulted in giving the institution such a reputation as is of great value to its graduates, giving them great advantages in securing them situations. The teachers are all well accomplished and attentive, and a course here secures a thorough commercial education. For terms, &c., see advertisement.

A VERY SMALL DOG BARKING AT THE MOON.—The above scene can be witnessed every full moon, at which time the *Inquirer* man attacks Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset.

Gov. Sprague was married last week at Washington City, to Miss Chase, daughter of "Greenback" Chase.. "Jenkins" describes the whole affair minutely even down to the gaudy trinkets worn by the bride. Every thing went "gay as a marriage bell!" as though there were no widows wail, nor orphans cry, all over the land.

The Conscription Bill Unconstitutional.

We publish this morning the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered at Pittsburgh by Chief Justice Lowrie, in the cases arising in this city under the Conscription bill. Justice Woodward and Thompson concurred in the decision, while the other two members of the Court dissented.

It is with no little satisfaction that we have thus the opportunity to present a vindication of the course of the Democratic party in reference to this important measure. We were always careful to disclaim any intention of offering a merely factious opposition to the Administration, but this system seemed to us so clearly unconstitutional that there was nothing left for one who acknowledged allegiance to our fundamental law but to protest against it; though, in doing this, however, we have never lost sight of the fact that until annulled by the Judiciary, every law, however absurd, is binding upon the citizen, and all that we asked for, therefore, was that the question should be fairly brought before the courts. After much delay, and with great trouble, this was at least accomplished and the result is that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided the act unconstitutional.

No one can read the argument of the Chief Justice without acknowledging its candor and ability, and we trust that it will everywhere receive a careful and patient consideration. Until this decision is reversed the act is a nullity, so far as the citizens of this State are concerned; and we take it for granted that no attempts will be made by the Federal authorities to enforce it, unless the Supreme Court of the United States shall overrule our own Court. It is the duty of all good citizens to render obedience to the law, as expounded by the proper tribunals, and we have no doubt that our Republican friends will surrender their prejudices, and submit, as they should do, without hesitation, to the authority of our highest Court. So long as the legal presumption was in favor of the constitutionality of this statute, we were all bound to obey it. The doctrine promulgated by the Abolitionists at the time of the passage of the fugitive slave law is not the American doctrine. Then, Senator Hale said, in reference to the Boston mob:

"That law which it was attempted to enforce was odious to the people, and it could not be enforced, though the population in Boston was not one-tenth of what it now is. It cannot be done now if the moral sense of the people of Boston are against it, and will not support it; and it is the idlest thing on earth to send any force here to enforce the law. No, sir, such is not the foundation on which our institutions rest. They rest upon the moral sentiments and judgment of the people and when they fail to sustain any measure it is idle to fall back upon standing armies."

But such theories are subversive of free government, and there is no safety for us unless we acquiesce in the law as it stands on the statute-book until the courts have pronounced against it, when it ceases to be the law, and it becomes the duty of every good citizen to resist its enforcement. Should the Administration, therefore, undertake to continue the conscription in this State, it will become necessary for Governor Curtin to aid the courts in compelling obedience to their decrees, and in so doing he may safely count upon the assistance of all loyal men. We do not apprehend, however, that it will be necessary for him to take any such action for the "faithful execution" of the laws which would be violated should the decision of the Court be disregarded. Were there no better reason, it would be sufficient for the Washington authorities to know that those who should attempt to arrest men in this State by virtue of the provisions of the Conscription act would be mere trespassers, and to resist them would be every one's right and duty. It is not possible that such collisions will be provoked, and we conclude, therefore, that for the present the people of Pennsylvania are relieved from the terrors of the conscription.

There is nothing left, therefore, for those who recognize the necessity of filling up our armies, but to turn their attention to the encouragement of volunteering. It is obvious that the President prefers that method of raising soldiers, or he would not have again resorted to it after having tried the other; and respect for his opinion will, we trust reconcile our political opponents to the necessity which they are now, under of depending upon freemen to fight their battles for them.—*Age*.

True and Faithful.

The Democratic party, (says the Albany *Argus*) since the war commenced, as well as before, has been true to its traditionary character and faithful to the Union of the States and the Constitution, which forms the charter and bond of union.—It has cheerfully supported an administration, not of its own choice, with the men and means to suppress the rebellion, and it has protested against no measure directed to that end, warranted by the Constitution and the laws.—It has protested against the exercise of arbitrary power, the suppression of free speech and a free press, the invasion of the liberty of the citizen, and generally against all violations of the fundamental law of the nation. It does protest against conducting the war for the overthrow, instead of the support of the Constitution—for the subjugation and extinction of States, instead of their restoration to the Union. In a word, the Democratic party is simply true to itself and its past history. It stands fast by the Constitution and the Union, against all attacks, whether from secession at the South or Abolitionism at the North. It fights in defence of our nationality, as established by our fathers, against all enemies. This is the head and front of its offending—And this is denounced by a venal and corrupt press, by arrogant and usurping officials, by windy orators and by heated partisans, as "treason!" "If this be treason, make the most of it." The traitor is he who is unfaithful to the Constitution, and that brand belongs upon the foreheads of those who make those assaults upon Democrats.

☞There is no late news of importance from the Army of the Potomac.

Apportionment of Representatives.

The assessors of the various boroughs and townships of the State are this year required to make duplicate alphabetical lists of the names surnames and occupations of every taxable of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, male or female resident within their respective districts; also a separate list of the number of all negroes, mulattoes and people of color held as slaves, distinguishing their sexes and ages; also, the number of the blind and deaf and dumb persons within their respective districts, distinguishing their sexes colors and ages. The object is to enable the Legislature to apportion the Representatives for the several counties.

Political Interests Retarding the Union Armies.

The effort of the radicals to make political capital out of our brave soldiers as well as the taxpayers of the nation, although successful in the recent political battles, we hardly think they can again be used for a like purpose. The masses are slow to lose confidence in their rulers oftentimes suffering a series of outrages before they drive from power the authors of their wrong.

The friends of the State and National administrations declare without reservation that *they have the control of the military vote, and will use it against the Democracy of the several States in the elections of* 1864.

Freemen of the States, if we suffer a picked vote to decide the political issues of the country we deserve the position of slaves. The Democratic party contend from principle that the soldier should have all the rights of citizens, among which is a free expression of choice at the polls, and should not be compelled to vote as a brigadier general, colonel or captain says. The soldier is a freeman by our laws, *after* as well as before he entered the army and the man that will deprive him of a single constitutional right is unworthy the name of freeman, and should be frowned down by every American citizen.—We have always been in favor of giving the widest range of thought to the people, it is a cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party, one that they cherish among the sacred relics of '76.

The armies of the republic would have gained a complete triumph over the States in rebellion ere this, if the original purposes of the war had been adhered to. The fatal error of President Lincoln was made when he listened to the revolutionary councils of Sumner, Greeley and the radical spirits of New England, who from the beginning of our national troubles have sought the overthrow of State laws as well as the subjugation of the people, by the use of new powers foreign to those that have hitherto controlled our national interests.

The Robespieres and Jeffries of to-day, who rule at Washington, arrogate to themselves the right to make tests of loyalty, in loyal States and issue edicts against all who question such a course of procedure. The friends of Constitutional law who raise their voice against such violations are called by these modern Unionists "copperheads;" the followers of Jeferson and Jackson, of Clay and Webster, "rebel sympathisers;" the advocates of a restored Union, and all its guarantees "friends of the South;" while those who denounce the Union, as a "league with death" and the Constitution "a covenant with hell" are called "loyal;" those who say "let the Union slide," "Unionists;" those who seek the subjugation of States, *exceedingly* "loyal."

Those high in authority, instead of using the treasures of the nation for the express purpose of putting down the rebellion and ending the war, in many instances scatter it like the leaves of Autumn, where it builds up political interests that are at issue with those entertained by the people. To preserve the Union all true patriots are willing, not only to contribute their goods but life itself, rather than witness its destruction, but are not willing to build up structures over its ruin, or see others do so without having the right to act as becomes freemen.—Who, we ask those in authority are responsible for the prolongation of this civil contest? Are not those who disburse the money and lead the armies?

The people are anxious to see this rebellion crushed and our Union restored, it is the Southern rebel and Northern radical who dreads the return of lawful authority, and will protest against such a result. President Lincoln must discard the extreme views of the Republican party if he wishes to do justice to the true men of all sections. We trust the conservative element will check the wild ravings of the nation and do much towards legalizing the actions of the XXXVIII Congress. Reason must triumph, and that speedily, or we sink to rise no more.—*Williamsport Democrat.*

The Subjugation of the South.

The following is an extract from Governor Seymour's speech at New York City:

"Now, I assert that the people of the North are as deeply interested in preserving the constitutional rights of the South as the people of the South themselves are. You can have no peace in the land while one-third of the people feel themselves wronged and trampled upon.—Every man knows you can have no peace in the land unless all the people stand upon the same platform as regards their constitutional rights and privileges, and enjoy equal terms in all respects with reference to the Government. But, on the other hand, suppose we spend more money, and blood and treasure; suppose we encounter all the hazards of a prolonged war; suppose we were so fortunate, indeed, so unfortunate, as to be able to subjugate the South—what then? I tell you such a peace as that is no peace in no sense of the term. [Applause.] Subjugation makes occupation necessary; it necessitates a waste of treasure, it keeps up the cost of war; it demands the waste of blood, and treasure, and life of the people, for all know that life is wasted on Southern soil, wasted under the Southern sun in moments of inactivity as well as in active service. Such a peace, if not a mockery and a snare to call it a peace, means what? That the people of the North are to maintain great armies; to send forever their sons under one perpetual conscription, to hold their brethren in the South in subjection. [Applause.] If not conciliated, if not reconciled, by generous treatment, what hope is there of peace? But what is the proposition? That they shall be held by military force at the expense of the life and treasure, aye, and at the end at the expense of the people of the North. [Cheers.] What would be our resolve under like circumstances? What man would be so mad who would not dare to say, in the face of the people—if perchance it had been our sad misfortune to be brought in collision with the Government—that New York could be kept in the Union more easily and more securely by war, and confiscation than by giving her just rights by confiscating her people, by restoring the love of Union and love of the Constitution, which should ever dwell in the heart of the American citizen? [Applause.] The great conservative party is contending for that which is most easily gained—that which can be recalled with the least expense of life, and blood, and treasure. And, more than that, we are contending for that which when gained is far more valuable than the subjugation of American States." [Applause].

Proof of Marriage.

It not unfrequently happens that clergymen, in marrying a couple, omit to give a certificate of the marriage, or to make any registration of it. Such evidence is rendered especially important just now, as, in the case of the death of a soldier, the widow must have a certificate of marriage before she can receive a pension. A New Jersey paper, in speaking of this subject, as it respects that State, says that, upon searching the records within the past year for marriages, nearly half of the unfortunate widows have been turned away with the remark, "The clergyman performing the ceremony has *neglected* to comply with the law."

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL SCHENCK.—We learn from the Washington *Star* that Major Gen. Schenck, several days since, peremptorily tendered his resignation as a major general of volunteers in the United States service to take effect on the 20th of December, 1863. His resignation has been accepted by the President, and the latter part of this week Gen. Schenck will transfer the command of the Middle Department, eighth army corps, to Brigadier Gen. Lockwood, who has been ordered by the Secretary of War to the temporary command. Gen. Lockwood is a brigdier general of volunteers. We hear it further stated that a number of the gentlemen at present on the staff of General Schenck will retain their positions under Gen. Lockwood. General L. is a citizen of the State of Delaware, and previous to entering the army held many important positions in his State. It is understood that General Schenck, upon his retiring from the command of the department, will repair to his home in Ohio to arrange his private affairs. He will take his seat as a Representative from Ohio in the House of Representatives in the Congress which assembles on the first Monday in next month.

☞The Republicans in Illinois are threatening a revolution in that State. The Legislature is Democratic—strongly so—and their proceedings are not of a character, of course, to please the Republicans. This being the case, the Chicago *Tribune* gives Governor Yates the following advice:

Governor Yates can pursue but one course, and that is to disperse the body as Oliver Cromwell did the refractory Parliament, which had become a disgrace to the nation in his day.—These traitors have no right to come here to plot more treason, after having been sent about their business. Let Governor Yates give way to no weak and puerile adviser, whether in our out of the state-house, in case these fellows attempt to sit again, but act according to the dictates of his own mind and conscience in this matter.—The issue which traitors have been seeking to bring on this state ever since the commencement of the war might as well be tried now. The times are auspicious for a favorable termination of it.

What amiable creatures these radicals are, to be sure.

Latest from Charleston.

Shells Thrown into the City—The Sea Wall of Sumter Entirely Destroyed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A Morris Island letter of the 19th says that nineteen shells were fired into Charleston on the 17th inst., falling into the most populous portion of the city. On Sunday night a very heavy rebel fire was continuously poured into our batteries from the rebel works. There is nothing new to report from the fleet.

By the steamer Fulton we learn that the sea wall of Sumter has been entirely destroyed.—The rebels were building a bomb-proof in the ruins, and the bombardment of the work still continues.

SAPONIFIER,

OR CONCENTRATED LYE

FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes SOAP for FOUR cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

☞CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the PATENTED article put up in IRON cans, all others being COUNTERFEITS.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co'

PHILADELPHIA—No. 127 Walnut Street.
PITTSBURG—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way.
November 27, 1863—3m

IMPORTANT NOTICE

IN RELATION TO THE JANUARY DRAFT.

Headquarters, Provost Marshal, Sixteenth District, Pennsylvania, Chambersburg, Nov. 25, 1863.—Printed alphabetical lists of the names and residences of all persons, of both classes, enrolled as liable to military duty in this District, are being prepared as speedily as possible.

Copies will at once be forwarded to the several Enrolling Officers, at whose houses as well as at Post Offices and other public places they may be inspected.

Any person enrolled may appear before the Board of Enrollment and claim to have his name stricken off the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is and will not be at the time (January 5th) fixed for the next draft, liable to military duty on account of

1st Alienage.
2d Non-residence.
3d Unsuitableness of Age.
4th Manifest Permanent Physical Disability.

The time for so appearing before the Board and claiming to have names stricken off will expire with the 20th of December, next, after which day no cases will be heard.

Persons who may be cognizant of other persons liable to military duty, whose names do not appear on the lists, are requested to notify the Board of Enrollment. All persons enrolled on information thus received are entitled to avail themselves of the privilege of appearing within the time limited and claiming to have their names stricken off, the same as if they had been originally enrolled.

The Board of Enrollment will be in session daily until 20th prox., to act on such cases as may be presented.

GEO. EYSTER,
Cap. & Pro. Mar. 16th Dis. Pa.

Nov 27, 1863.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The Collectors for 1863 of the different boroughs and townships of the county of Bedford, are required to meet the Board of Military Auditors at the house of Col. John Hafer., in the borough of Bedford, on the 1st day of January, 1864, where all legal exonerations and abatements will be made for Militia Taxes. And be it known that no exonerations will be made after the session of said Board.

LEMUEL EVANS, Pres't.
Nov. 27, 1863. Board Military Auditors.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

WANTED.

100 CORDS TANNERS' BARK, at Farquhar's CHEAP CORNER.

Clover seed, Flax seed and Timothy seed wanted at FARQUHAR'S.

Any and all kinds of Country Produce taken at FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER.

Come and buy your Clothing at CHEAP CORNER, Juliana st.

Money saved by buying BOOTS and SHOES at CHEAP CORNER.

Best CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATINETTS at CHEAP CORNER.

Come and get a good HAT or CAP at FARQUHAR'S.

Some Beautiful PLAID SHAWLS, very cheap, at Nov. 27, 1863. FARQUHAR'S.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

A FARM, Containing about 300 *ACRES.*

I will expose to public sale on the premises, in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, on

Thursday, the 10*th day of December next*,

the following real estate, to wit: A Tract of Land, lying on the west side of the Raystown Branch, containing about 300 ACRES, of which about 140 acres are cleared, fenced, and in good cultivation. There are good improvements on the premises, consisting of a comfortable house, a double log barn, a stone spring house, and other out-buildings. The farm is well watered, having a spring in every field, and contains two fine ORCHARDS. A large part of the land is river bottom, and produces in abundance.

The farm will be sold altogether, or in two parts, to suit purchasers.

The location of this farm is such as to command an excellent market at all seasons of the year, it being but two miles from the Broad Top Railroad, at Cove station, and five miles from Coalmont.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

MARGARET HAMILTON.
Per DAVID HAMILTON, Agent.
Cassville, Nov. 26, 1863.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the last will and testament of Leonard Nycum, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, deceased, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, surviving executor in said will named, and trustee appointed by the Court aforesaid, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on

Monday, 21st day of December,

next, all the following described real estate of said deceased, to wit:

One Tract of Land,

containing 203 acres and 139 perches and allowance, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Fletcher's heirs, Henry Steckman's heirs, Joseph Barkman's heirs and others, having thereon erected a Log Dwelling House, Barn and other out-buildings, there is, also, an apple orchard, and a never failing spring of excellent water on the premises. A large portion of this land is cleared and under fence, part good meadow, and the balance well covered with good timber, being the "Mansion Property" of said deceased.

ALSO—*ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND*, adjoining the above, containing 192 acres, 92 perches and allowance, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, part meadow, balance well timbered, having thereon erected a Dwelling House, Barn, Stable and other out-buildings; there is, also, an apple orchard and good spring of water on the premises.

ALSO—*ONE OTHER TRACT*, adjoining the above, containing 196 acres and 16 perches, being a tract of land surveyed on warrant to Leonard Nycum, dec'd., and patented to him 24th March, 1824, about 30 acres cleared and under fence and the balance well timbered. There is, also, plenty of good water on the premises.

The whole of the above described land is patented and title indisputable.

TERMS—One-third in hand, at confirmation of sale, and balance in three equal annual payments, with interest from 1st April, 1864, at which time deeds are to be made and possession of the properties given. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN NYCUM,
Nov. 27, 1863—4t Surviving Ex'r.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of William Sparks, late of West Providence township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on

Monday, December 28th, 1863,

all the following described real estate of said deceased, to wit:

One Tract of Land,

containing 156 acres and 70 perches, net measure, with a good Dwelling House, Double Log Barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, a fine apple orchard on the premises, being the Mansion property of said deceased.

ALSO—ONE OTHER TRACT, adjoining the above, containing 110 acres and 156 perches, net measure, and having a Log Dwelling House, Stable and other out-buildings thereon erected.

ALSO—ONE OTHER TRACT, adjoining the above, containing 15 acres and 13 perches, net measure, with a good Tenant House, Double Frame Barn and other out-buildings thereon erected—there is also a good apple orchard of choice fruit upon the premises.

The above properties are all well watered, are in a good state of cultivation, and favorably located within a short distance of the Rail Road at Bloody Run. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. of said day.

Terms made known on day of sale.

G. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
Nov. 27, 1863. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, near Hopewell, on

Saturday, December 19th, 1863,

all the following described property of James Richeson, late of Broad Top township, dec'd., to wit:

The undivided half of a tract of unimproved land, adjoining lands of Schell & Foster, the John Bunn and John Belt surveys, containing 33 ACRES, more or less.

TERMS—One-third cash, at confirmation of sale, the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock on said day.

For further particulars inquire of Joseph W. Tate, Esq, Bedford, Pa., Lemuel Evans, Esq., Coaldale, or the undersigned living near the premises.

GEORGE W. RICHESON,
Adm'r. of J. Richeson, dec'd.
November 27, 1863.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration have been granted to the subscribers, residing in Juniata township, Bedford county, by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Peter Hillegas, jr., late of St. Clair township, dec'd.; all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS,
JACOB H. HILLEGAS, *of P*,
November 20—6t *Administrators.*

Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease !!!

A CARD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who seredilit, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON.

Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

September 25—4m

A FORTUNE FOR ALL!

EITHER MEN OR WOMEN!!

NO HUMBUG, but an ENTIRELY NEW thing.

Only three months in this country! No clap-trap operation to gull the public, but a genuine money-making thing! Read the Circular of instruction once only, and you will understand it perfectly. A Lady has just written to me that she is making as high as TWENTY DOLLARS SOME DAYS! giving instructions in this art. Thousands of soldiers are making money rapidly at it. No person has to be urged to patronize it. It is a thing that takes better than anything ever before offered. You can make money with it home or abroad—on steamboats or railroad cars, and in the country or city. You will be pleased in pursuing it, not only because it will yield a handsome income, but also in consequence of the general admiration which it elicits. It is pretty much all profit. A mere trifle is necessary to start with.

There is scarcely one person out of thousands who ever pays any attention to advertisements of this kind, thinking they are humbugs. Consequently those who do send for instructions will have a broad field to make money in. There is a class of persons in this world who think that because they have been humbugged out of a dollar or so, that every thing that is advertised is a humbug. Consequently they try no more. The person who succeeds is the one that keeps on trying until he hits something that pays him.

This art cost me one thousand dollars, and I expect to make money out of it—and all who purchase the art of me will do the same. One Dollar sent to me will insure the prompt return of a card of instructions in the art. *The money will be returned to those not satisfied.* Address

WALTER T. TINSLEY.

No. 1 Park Place, New York.

Oct. 30, 1863—3m.

Stray Cattle.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Union township, some time in August, a brindle muley steer, with a white spot on his forehead, and white hind legs to the knees. Also, about the first of September, a red and white spotted steer, with a white head and notch cut out under the left ear. Also, at the same time, a red and white spotted muley heifer, with a bit of the right ear off and two notches cut out under same ear. Each supposed to have been one year old last spring. The owner, or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

CHARLES ICKES.

Union tp., Nov. 29, 1863—3t.

STRAY STEER.

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Napier township, about the first of October last, a red steer, with a few small white spots, and having a "half moon" cut out of the left ear. The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

GEORGE W. BOWSER.

Nov. 20, 1863—3t.*

STRAY STEER.

Came trespassing on the premises of the undersigned, residing in Juniata township, about the last of September, a red and white spotted steer, two years old, with broad horns. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

ALVY BOYLAN.

November 20, 1863—3t

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

TEA DEALERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 13, 1863—1y

Wood Ordinance.

An Ordinance to Regulate the Sale of Wood in the Borough of Bedford.

SEC. 1. It is hereby enacted by the authority of the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Bedford, That after the 23d day of November, 1863, every load of wood sold in said borough, to any citizen of said borough, shall first be inspected and measured, by a measurer, or inspector who shall be appointed for that purpose by the Burgess and Council; and the said measurer or inspector shall receive from the seller of each load so measured—if the quantity exceed three-fourths of a cord—the sum of fifteen cents; if less than three fourths of a cord, then ten cents for each load measured and inspected by him. And the said measurer or inspector shall give to the owner of each load, so measured, a printed certificate of the amount over his signature as inspector.

SEC. 2. And it is further enacted, that any seller of wood who shall violate section first of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine of two and a half dollars, and the purchaser shall be subject to a like penalty. And the said fine shall be collected by the wood inspector, by a summary proceeding, before any Justice of the Peace in said borough—one-half of said fines to go to him for his trouble, and the balance to be paid into the treasury of said borough.

SEC. 3. And the sellers aforesaid shall drive to the Wood Stand to have their loads measured. And said Wood Stand shall be situated in the Public Square of said borough in the vicinity of the Court House. Approved November 10, 1863.

VALENTINE SPECKMAN,
Chief Burgess.

JOHN PALMER, Clerk.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given that appeals from the assessment for 1864, will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, for the different districts of the county, as follows:

For Snake Spring, Schellsburg, Harrison and Bedford townships, on Monday December 14.

For Middle Woodberry, Union, Broad Top and Hopewell, on Tuesday, December 15.

For Liberty, Londonderry, Cumberland Valley, Southampton and Bedford Borough, on Wednesday December 16.

For St. Clair, South Woodberry, Napier and Colerain, on Thursday December 17.

For Monroe, Providence E., Providence W., Juniata and Bloody Run, on Friday December 18.

P. J. SHOEMAKER,
ANDREW CRISMAN,
GEORGE ROADES,
Commissioners.

Attest—

JOHN G. FISHER, *Clerk.*

French all Wool Shirting Flannels, Cassimeres, and all Wool Overshirts for sale at

Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

CLOTHING.

Go to Cramer & Co's. and look at their immense supply of CLOTHING, before you purchase.

November 20.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the money in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., administrator of the estate of William Keefle, dec'd., who was administrator of Phebe Keefle, dec'd., amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 8th day of December, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, *Auditor.*

November 20, 1863.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS,

ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.

NO STRAINING.

NO GRIPING.

NO TENESMUS.

NO PILES.

NO FALSE CALLS TO THE WATER CLOSET.

BUT A BRISK AND THOROUGH EVACUATION FROM THE BOWELS IS ALWAYS SECURED.

Newly Discovered Principles in Purgatives.

Dr. Radway's Pills are the best Purgative Pills in the world, and the only Vegetable Substitute for Calomel or Mercury ever discovered. They are composed of

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS FROM ROOTS, HERBS, PLANTS, GUMS, SEEDS, FLOWERS, BARKS, FRUITS AND WEEDS, PREPARED IN VACUO.

One grain of the extract of the medicinal properties of Radway's Pills possess a greater curative power over disease than a thousand of the crude and inert materials that enter into all other pills in use. These Pills are compounded of the active medicinal properties of the Roots, Herbs, Plants, Flowers, Gums, &c. of which they are composed. One dose will prove their superiority to all other pills. They

PURGE, CLEANSE, PURIFY, HEAL, SOOTHE, CALM, STRENGTHEN, INVIGORATE,

And REGULATE THE SYSTEM.

Their Great Combinations.

They are Aperient, Tonic, Laxative, Alterative, Stimulant, Counter Irritant, Sudorific.

AS EVACUANTS,

They are more certain and thorough than the Drastic Pills of Aloes, or Croton or Harlem Oil, or Elaterium; and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rhubarb, or Tamarinds, or Castor Oil.

IN SUDDEN ATTACKS OF

Inflammation of the Bowels or Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Faintness or Dizziness, Bilious Cholic or Bilious Fever, Fevers or Congestive Fever, Small Pox, Measles, or Scarlet Fever,

SIX TO EIGHT OF DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS WILL PURGE THE PRIMARY CAUSES OF THESE FROM THE SYSTEM IN SIX HOURS.

One dose of Dr. Radway's Pills will cleanse the intestinal canal, and purge from the bowels all offending and retained humors, as thoroughly as Iobelia or the best approved emetic will cleanse the stomach, without producing inflammation, irritation, weakness,

STRAINING,

or other unpleasant symptoms. There are no other purgative pills in the world that will secure this desideratum.

BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.

AS ALTERATIVES,

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver and its secretions than calomel, mercury, blue pill, hence their importance in cases of Liver Complaints and Spleen Difficulties, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious attacks, Headache, &c. In the treatment of Fevers, other Bilious, Yellow, Typhoid, and other reducing Fevers, they are superior to quinine. Their influence extends over the entire system, controlling, strengthening, and bracing up the relaxed and wasting energies, and regulating all the secretions to the natural performance of their duties, cleansing and purifying the blood, and purging from the system all diseased deposits and impure humors.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

ONE TO SIX BOXES WILL CURE

Costiveness,	Jaundice,	Rush of Blood
Constipation,	Congest've Fever,	to the Head,
Congestion,	Sleepiness,	Obstructions,
Heart Disease	Gen'l Debility.	Dropsy,
Disease of Kidney & Bladder	Dimness of Sight	Acute Erysipelas,
Disease of Liver,	Fits,	Headache,
Biliousness,	Lown'ss of Spirits,	Bad Breath,
Typhus Fever,	Quinsey,	Inflamation of
Ship Fever,	Dyspepsia,	the Intestines,
Malignant Fever,	Measles,	Apoplexy,
Loss of Appetite,	Melancholy,	Enlargement of the Spleen,
Indigestion,	Hysterics.	Scurvy,
Inflammation,	Amenorrhœa,	Whooping
Palpitations,	Painting,	Cough,
Scarlet Fever,	Dizziness,	Worms,
Bilious Fever,	Retention of Urine,	Bad Dreams,
		Pleurisy.

I AM CURED.

"I have taken six doses of Radway's Pills, of three pills each, in six days; they cured me of Constipation, Indigestion, and Dyspepsia. I have taken B——th's, A——s', and many other pills for years, and could only obtain temporary relief. If I stopped the use of these pills for a week my old complaint would appear. Six doses of Radway's Pills cured me.

STEPHEN BENNETT, U. S. C. S."

"I have suffered with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for seven years—have used all sorts of pills—they would give me temporary comfort, but was compelled to take them all the time. I have used one box of Dr. Radway's Pills; I am cured. I have not taken a particle of medicine in six months.

C. M. CHILDS, Roxbury, Mass.

FILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,
PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,

Are the results of inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, induced by drastic pills—these imperfect pills, instead of being dissolved by the chyle, are carried to the lower bowels, and incase a paralytic movement or evacuation by their irritation—hence the straining, cramps, wrenching pains, piles and tenesmus, and the frequent false calls to the water closet, that paralyze all who take these imperfect pills.

If you would avoid these annoyances, whenever a purgative medicine is required, take a dose of

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

THEY WILL PURGE THOROUGHLY AND LEAVE THE BOWELS REGULAR.

Persons afflicted with PILES, may rely on a positive cure by their use.

COATED WITH GUM.

COATED WITH GUM.

Dr. Radway's Pills are elegantly Coated with Gum, rendering them tasteless, and can be taken at all times and on all occasions. No danger will result from colds, or exposure to wet or damp weather after taking these pills.

SIX OF RADWAY'S PILLS

Have secured a vigorous evacuation, in severe cases of inflammation of the Bowels, Dyspepsia, &c., after Castor Oil, Harlem Oil, injections and other means commonly failed. A dose of Radway's Pills will remove all inflammations, and secure a free passage. Directions for use are inside each box. Price per box, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists, Medicine Dealers, and store-keepers.

N. B.—Every Agent has been furnished with *fresh and new made Pills*. As each box is enclosed with a steel engraved Label, take none others.

RADWAY & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by Druggists.

Oct. 9th 1863.—1y

Iron City College

Hon. Wilson M'Candless,

Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President.

Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best.

$35 *Pays for a full Commercial Course.*

☞No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping. Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

CIRCULARS containing full information sent FREE on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

☞Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

November 6, 1863.

CASSIMERES.

Fifty Pieces new Fall Cassimeres for sale at

Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

LADIES,

At Cramer's you will find a large assortment of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*, suitable for fall and winter. Nov. 20.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

LADIES, REJOICE!

Your Wants once more Supplied.

Mrs. E. V. MOWRY

has just returned from the city of Philadelphia with a very large and fashionable selection of fall and winter

MILLINERY GOODS,

selected with the greatest care at the largest and most fashionable wholesale houses on Chestnut St.

BONNETS, of all kinds and varieties of the latest style, trimmed and untrimmed. Ready made Silk Velvet and BLACK CRAPE BONNETS.

FELT HATS, of the latest style.

RIBBONS, ROUCHES and FLOWERS in abundance.

Also—Ladies' dress CAPS, CORSETS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, ZEPHYRS, SHETLAND WOOL BRAIDS, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the most reasonable profits for Cash, which terms she will strictly adhere to. Nov. 6—4t.

100 SACKS GROUND ALUM SALT, just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

October 30, 1863.

CRAMER & CO.

Have just opened a very large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and see them.

October 30, 1863.

CASH.

Wanted, Cloverseed, Flaxseed, and Country Produce, for which we will pay the highest price in CASH. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

October 16, 1863—tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Proprietors of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, would respectfully call the attention of Business men and the Traveling community to the superior accommodation and comfort of their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

August 21, 1863—3m.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE!

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and balance under fence and in a high state of cultivation. To this is now added 20 acres, with a large apple orchard which yielded this year 38 barrels of cider and a large quantity of apples besides. This 20 acres lie next to the turnpike and make the whole a neat farm of 100 acres.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

A new two storied Brick House and lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, formerly owned by William Spidel, situate on West Pitt Street.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniata and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoverstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Mississippi river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jonathan Roller, late of West Providence township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted are notified to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE BAUGHMAN, Ex'r.

October 5, 1863—6t.

NOTICE.

All persons who gave notes at the sale of the personal property of Jacob Barndollar, dec'd, are hereby notified that if said notes are not paid by the first of January next, they will be put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. We also call the attention of those owing notes and judgments given in the lifetime of the deceased, that no longer indulgence can be given.

BARNDOLLAR & WILLIAMS.

Oct. 23, '63. *Ex'rs. of J. Barndollar, dec'd.*

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Black, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Dark Green, Light Green,

Magenta, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.☜

For 25 cts you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success.

Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information, in Dyeing and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS.
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

September 25, 1863—6m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Sparks, late of West Providence township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER,
Adm'r.

Oct. 16, 1863—6t

Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the practice of the Law has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate settlement. Those who are not prepared to pay can settle and give notes. After the first day of January next, the books will be left with a Justice of the Peace for settlement. Either of the undersigned is fully authorized to settle and receipt.

JOHN CESSNA,
O. E. SHANNON.

Oct. 22, 1863.

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,

Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,

And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.

March 6, 1863.—1y

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

CALL AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

Fall & Winter Wear,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, Nov. 20, 1863.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

Lower & Rank,

WHOLESALE

TOBACCO SNUFF & SEGAR WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

Between Cherry and Race, West Side,

PHILADELPHIA.

Country custom respectfully solicited. Our stock is large and will always be as low in price as any in the market. March 6, 1863—1y

VAN CAMP BUSH. WM. WESLEY KURTZ.

BUSH & KURTZ,

(Formerly BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Fancy Dry Goods,

No. 137 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.

ALSO—Bleached Shirtings, Colored Cambrics Flannels, Jeans, Ginghams, &c.

March 6, 1863.—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 6, 1863—1y

GILLETTE & SCOTT,

AUCTIONEERS AND

Commission Merchants,

Jayne's Marble Building,

616 *Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St.*

PHILADELPHIA.

JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

DR. TAYLOR, WM. E. HEMPHILL.

Taylor & Hemphill,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,

220 Market Street, South side, between 2d and 3d,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

MILTON COOPER, WM. M. PARHAM, ROBT. D. WORK.

COOPER, PARKHAM & WORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS, FURS

AND

STRAW GOODS,

No. 51 North Third Street,

BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,

March 6, 1863—1y PHILADELPHIA.

MARTIN BUEHLER, R. H. HOWARD. } GEO. BONBRIGHT, C. P. SUESSEROTT

BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

No. 441 Market St., below Fifth,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

NEWLIN, FERNLEY & CO.

HARDWARE

JOBBERS AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS,

No. 337 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in Butcher's Edge Tools and Files, together with a general Stock of English and American Hardware.

March 6, 1863.—1y

MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 North Third Street,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

M. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 6,—1y.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Boots & Shoes,

No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,

PHILADELPHIA

March 7, 1863—1y.

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

407 NORTH THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CALLOWHILL,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 7, 1863—1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Keefle, late of Bedford township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN CESSNA, *Adm'r.*

October 2, 1863—6t

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big-bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,

AND

CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, P. O.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Principal Office and Manufactory,

No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,

[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS.

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.

George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.

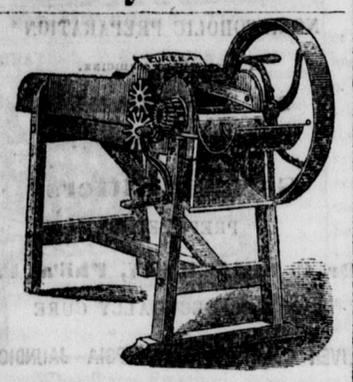
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.

John S. Schell, Schellsburg.

G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.

June 13, 1863—1y.

Hartley's Column.



The great Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher, can now be obtained from Wm. Hartley, agent for Bedford and adjoining counties. This cutter now stands UNEQUALLED. Three sizes are made, and the largest size will cut and crush as fast as three men can feed it. Hay is scarce and will be high in price. Sensible farmers will save their hay and feed cut corn fodder to both horses and cattle. Try one of these cutters, faimers, and you will not regret it. All machines warranted.

Hartley is also agent for the celebrated

"Key-Stone Cider-Mill."

Which is the BEST AND EASIEST RUNNING MILL now made.

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

OF

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of hisimmense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who *examine* it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON

COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN

GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards. Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings

of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths,

Grind Stones. Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades,

Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation. Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY, both as to quality of goods and price.

Bedford, March 13, 1863.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

EXCELSIOR

WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.

D. BORDER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has greatly enlarged his stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

and that he is now prepared to sell, on the most reasonable terms, the finest and best goods in his line ever brought to Bedford. His stock consists in part of WATCHES of all styles and qualities,

Watch Chains, Finger Rings, Jewelry

of every description,

Lockets, Thimbles, Gold Pens,

and also a great variety of

SPECTACLES.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves.

☞Watches repaired (warranted) on the shortest notice.

D. BORDER.

Bedford, August 28, 1863—3m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership formerly existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th day of *May* last. The books will remain in the hands of S. States and R. Steckman, for settlement, until the first day of September next, after which time they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. The business will be continued by S. States and R. Steckman, who will be able to accommodate their old customers and the public generally on the most reasonable terms.

WM. STATES & CO.

July 31, 1863.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will, &c., of Elizabeth G. Miller, late of Schellsburg Boro', decd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in St. Clair township; all persons indebted are therefore notified to make payment immediately; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. F. J. OSTER,

October 2, 1863—6ts. Ex'r.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale the whole of the

CORNELIUS DEVORE REAL ESTATE,

Containing in all 500 acres of

LIMESTONE LAND,

in a high state of cultivation. There are about 300 acres of this land cleared and under good fence.—The improvements are

A Large Brick Dwelling House, Large Bank Barn, Threshing Machine Shed, Clover House, Two Graneries, Two Tenant Houses, Two Blacksmith Shops, and other Out Buildings, One large Orchard of CHOICE FRUIT.

There are TWO SPRINGS, a WELL of never-failing water and a large CISTERN upon the premises.

This property lies in the Wills' Creek Valley, near the terminus of the Connellsville Railroad, twelve miles from Cumberland, Md., and is one of the most desirable properties for investment in the country. It will be sold on terms of one-third on delivery of possession and the balance in two equal annual payments. It is near to the coal mines, making fuel a matter of little moment.

ADDRESS Jacob C. Devore, at Buffalo Mills, Bedford county, Pa., John C. Vickroy, Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, Pa., or James C. Devore, Cumberland, Md., who are the executors of Cornelius Devore, dec'd.

August 7, 1863.

Just Received A full Supply of Groceries.

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

August 14 the 1863

MENGEL HOUSE STABLING.

The undersigned proprietor of the Mengel House would announce to the public that he has made such arrangements for stabling as will enable him to accommodate all his customers, notwithstanding the loss, by the recent fire, of the stable attached to the hotel.

ISAAC MENGEL.

May 22d.—tf.

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books

AND

STATIONERY,

No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch,

PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS,

The largest and best Outline Maps ever published

SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &c.

Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers.

March 6, 1863.

And Still They Come.

MORE NEW GOODS, Just received at

Sept. 18. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the practice of the Law has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate settlement. Either of the undersigned is fully authorized to settle and receipt.

WM. M. HALL,

Oct. 30—3t. JOHN PALMER.

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

Estate of William H. Strong, dec'd.

Letters of Administration having been granted, by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of William H. Strong, late of Colerain township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified and requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK G. PRICE, Adm'r.

October 30, 1863.—6t.

★★★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE

LINIMENT

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS. SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN. it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.*

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leave no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cho.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.

Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Cenaral Agents,

46 Cliff Street, New York.

December 5, 1862.—1y

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warronted if used recording to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remeby, but emolient warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porters Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost anyother medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes reccommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's and no other. ASK for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

☞Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,

NEW YORK.

January, 23, 1863.—1y.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

*.*Shop one door east of the residence of J. M. Russell, Esq., South side of the Public Square.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

REBELLION AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

Revolution in Bedford!

E. M. FISHER

and "LITTLE JOHN C.," have just opened a new *FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE*, at the stand formerly occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where they constantly keep on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C., and pay especial attention to the sale of NEEDLEWORK, LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS AND UNDER SLEEVES, LINEN AND SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' HOSE. MITTS AND GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S HOSE, WHITE GOODS, SPOOL THREAD, LADIES' HEAD DRESSES AND VEILS, FANCY SOAPS, HOOP SKIRTS, JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C., &C., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

E. M. FISHER & L. J. C.

Bedford, May 8, 1863.

Terrible Disclosures---Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER. No. 3 Division Street, New York.

June 5, 1863—1yw

One Thousand

Yards of Venitian and all Wool Carpeting, Matting, Floor Cloth and Stair Linen, just received. Cheap for Cash or Wool. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

Pension & Bounty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON.

January 2, 1863,—tf. Bedford Pa,

GENTLEMEN,

Please call and see our Cloths and Cassimeres. Fifty pieces just opened. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

TO BUY CHEAP,

Call at CRAMER & CO'S

OLD STORE. May 29.

HATS

To suit all tastes, just received at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and everything usually in the saddlery line of business. His work will be warranted as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufactories in Pittsburg, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers.—The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. States.

W. L. LENTZ.

Bloody Run, June 12, 1863.

Great Excitement!

Farquhar has Caught the Elephant!

Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

The Elephant having created a great panic among buyers in consequence of his high price *freaks*, Farquhar, by his first arrival of CHEAP GOODS, captured the old *chap*, and those who wish to buy cheap can be accommodated at

CHEAP CORNER.

We are selling LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Delaines, Shalties, Lawns, Lustres, and Shepherds Plaids,

as low as they were twelve months ago.

Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins, and all kinds of Mens' Wear, Ready Made Clothing, &c.,

25 Per Cent. Under Panic Price.

Our stock of BOOTS and SHOES is complete, and embraces every size and variety and of the best quality.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Imperial, Y. H. and Black Tea, best Golden Syrup, Baking Molasses, and every variety of Spices.

FISH AND SALT.

Shad, Mackerel and Herring, in barrels and half barrels, Ground Alum and Dairy Salt.

The public are cordially invited to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 1, 1863.

THE ELEPHANT LOOSE AGAIN!

—o-o-o—

REED AGAINST THE WORLD, FOR CHEAP

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF WHICH HE HAS JUST

RECEIVED, AND INTENDS SELLING AT

DECIDEDLY LOW PRICES!

also,

Hardware, Queensware and Groceries of all descriptions, all of which contain bargains of the rarest kind, and will be sold either for cash or trade.

Customers will find it greatly to their advantage to give him a call at the Emporium of Trade, opposite Hafer's Hotel.

N. B.—No trouble to show goods. ap24

KIMMELL HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

C STREET, BETWEEN 4½ AND 6TH STREETS,

Near the National Hotel, and two squares from the Railroad Depot,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fine Parlors for the Accommodation of Ladies

Room and Board per day	$2 00
Room and Board per week	10 00
Rooms, alone, per day	1 00
Meals, each,	50
Meals, per week, alone,	5 00
Lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m.	50

The KIMMELL HOUSE is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first class Hotel. I invite the public to call and examine.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

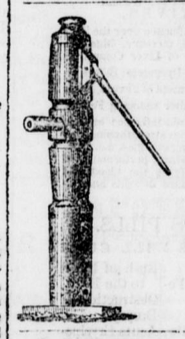
The best Livery Stable in the City, Attached.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The following Stages run from the Kimmell House daily: To Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md, via Jurrattsville, T. B. Beantown, Byrontown, Hewesville, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and Leonardtown. Also a tri-weekly line to Port Tobacco, leaves the Kimmell House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ½ past 7 a. m., via Piscataway, Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

A. F. KIMMELL, Agent.

January 16, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:

WM. C. SNIVELY,

Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

NEW GOODS!

The subscribers have just received a new supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which in addition to their previous stock, renders the present assortment complete.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT ADVANCE IN GOODS THEY STILL HAVE SOME BARGAINS TO OFFER, AND RESPECTFULLY ASK BUYERS

TO CALL AND EXAMINE

BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

March 20, 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

T. R. GETTYS has just returned from the East, where he has availed himself of all the recent improvements in the Photographic art, and is now prepared to furnish Pictures of every style and as perfect as can be had at any of the city establishments. His Photographs, especially his "*Card De Visites*," cannot be excelled, in proof of which he only asks his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.

He has brought with him a splendid stock of

ROSEWOOD, EBONY AND GILT FRAMES,

of all sizes, ranging in price from

50 Cents to 5 Dollars.

Also a variety of frames for card pictures, as low as 20 CENTS each.

Also a variety of BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, varying in price from

75 Cents to 9 Dollars,

and holding from 12 to 100 PICTURES.

These FRAMES and ALBUMS are made of the finest materials and are the cheapest ever offered to the citizens of Bedford county, and being determined to sell CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST he can assure his customers that they need not go elsewhere to find as good an article at the same price. His motto is "quick sales and small profits."

T. R. GETTYS.

April 10, 1863.

BLYMIRE & SON

HAVE RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

FROM

NEW YORK

AND

PHILADELPHIA,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE

The attention of the

PUBLIC.

OUR STOCK

CONSISTS IN PART

OF THE FOLLOWING

GOODS:

NAILS, SPIKES AND BRADS,

ROLLED AND HAMMERED IRON,

Of every size and description.

Building Material.

LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, SCREWS,

PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c., &c., &c.

CARPENTER, COOPER, AND

MILLWRIGHT TOOLS OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Blacksmith Tools.

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SCREW-PLATES, TONGS, PINCERS, &c.

Saddler's Tools and

HARNESS MOUNTING.

BUCKLES, OF ALL KINDS;

PATENT ENAMELED LEATHER,

HOG SKINS, JAPANNED AND SELF-

ADJUSTING TREES; WOOD AND IRON

HAMES, BITTS, AND TOOLS OF

EVERY VARIETY. ALSO,

GIRTINGS, REIN WEB

AND SADDLE TREES

CUTLERY.

A

FINE

ASSORTMENT

OF CUTLERY, TABLE

AND POCKET KNIVES;

ALSO, SCISSORS, RAZORS,

CARVING KNIVES, FORKS, &c.,

SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS & FINDINGS;

FRENCH CALF SKINS, CAMPICO MADDRAS,

PINK LININGS AND BINDINGS;

FRENCH MOROCCO, LASTS, BOOT

TREES, CRIMPING BOARDS,

AND TOOLS OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION, TO-

GETHER WITH

PEGS OF

DIFFERENT SIZES AND GRADES.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Red Lead, Black Lead, White Lead, Linseed, Whale and Sperm Oils; Turpentine and Varnish; Carriage Makers' Trimmings; Springs, Axles, Felloes, Shafts, Curtain Muslin, Duck, Patent Leather, Linings, Bands, Bows, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Chimneys, Shades and Wicks.

—ALSO—

FORKS, RAKES, SCYTHES, SHOVELS, SPADES, WOVE WIRE, OIL CARPET, LOOKING GLASSES, &c., &c.

CROSS CUT AND MILL SAWS.

Coffin Trimmings,

Screws, Studs, Diamonds, Handles, Lace & Plates.

Cedar Ware

Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Baskets, Zinc Rubbers.

STOVES.

Being in the Stove business for more than twenty years, we profess to be particularly acquainted with that necessary household article, and have taken great pains to get a stove that is complete. We think we have succeeded, and offer to the public the

"WELLINGTON" COOK STOVE,

or which we have the sole agency, and will warrant it in every respect, we ask no purchaser to keep the stove unless it pleases.

The purchaser can have a choice out of our large assortment of Stoves, consisting of ten or twelve patterns of the most improved Cook Stoves manufactured.

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

In great variety.

Also, Cooking Ranges of the most improved pattern.

Tin Ware.

We still continue the manufacture of TIN WARE, keeping always on hand a large stock, made by the best of workmen.

Roofing, Spouting, and Job Work done to order.

☞We invite the special attention of Country Merchants to our stock. We are prepared to wholesale on the most reasonable terms.

☞Call at our Mammoth Store Room, on PRt Street, and examine our goods.

Bedford, July 24, 1863—tf